and after the war I could organize a fertilizmarket."

inside the prison, he said:

MY DOGS ARE HUNGRY TO BITE YOU. room for more Yanks. I will put them in die, or somethings; I am getting rid of more Yanks than all the rebel army in the field." (Which was a fact, as statistics show that more men died in prison than were killed at next Summer. I hoped and expected that yellow jack would get in among you last Summer, but he will next, when there will not be a grease-spot left of all the Yanks in here in three weeks. Oh, my nice little Andersonville, I laf's when I dinks about you."

The first thing every morning the prisoners were ordered to fall into line, and were counted. This generally took an hour or two; on several occasions we were kept standing in ranks all day while the rebs tried to make their count come out right, and agree with the number of rations that were given to the guards to shoot any pris-



A REBEL GUARD.

oner attempting to leave his place in line. Twice to my recollection they kept us in one "ninety" to the other and drew double rations. They never issued any back ra- raw one day, and cooked the next. tions, so we were out just so much, and no extra amount to make it up with.

Just imagine what this meant to us. We

and gambling was done.

The street was generally lined by traders of all descriptions. The most that any one trader could show as his stock was a few beans, a sweet potato, half a teaspoonful of it; and no matter what you had to trade, tobacco or grub, little or much, there you could find your man.

Among the traders were the gamblers, or "chuck-luck" men; they would sit all day with the boards across their knees, with figures from 1 to 6 marked upon them, inviting all to try their luck. You placed any amount you chose in cash on any figure represented, and then shook the dice-box. If the figures you bet on came up you won the face of your stake, but if not you

LOST YOUR STAKE. There was considerable money floating around camp, and these "chuck-luck" men managed in the end to secure the most of it. This street was crowded at all times, and the cries of the different business men singing the praises of their goods, accompanied by those wanting to trade this for that, was

quantity that shirt and drawers would be none to cook with. whole, they were the most forlorn-looking | would be of the lot of creatures that could be imagined.

over the camp), were men in the last stages | chance to go for wood. of disease, generally that of the bowels and we thought nothing of it.

Down by the branch at any time of the all sorts of places. day or night men by the score could be Someone suggested that a poultice of as near to the water as they could get, and benefit for the gangrene cancer on my leg. that bordered and blocked the stream, I tried it, and it proved a success. I used vania Railroad at Scottdale, hausted to go back where they started from | ing the old one away. they would, after terrible suffering, give up he ghost.

The dead were picked ap every morning, keep his rations until evening. When everysarried to the gate and laid out in a row, body else had devoured all the eatables that eady for the dead-wagon to draw them out. they had, then he would turn his molasses Tery few bodies would be left with any into a half canteen and boil it leisurely over clothing on them; it would in the majority the fire. The aroma from the cooking moof cases be stripped from them before the lasses to hungry men was tantalizing in arenth had left the body.

ing company and drive guano out of the house or cemetery. They were thrown in the boys would begin to bid for it. One At another time, when looking around the heads, arms and legs as they swung No; he would not sell, but would continue "Why don't some of you Yanks try to the wagon. This wagon was made to do three-quarters ration of to-morrow's bread. I must get rid of you some way, and make rations of bread in the afternoon, not so he would sell the remainder for, say, half here 10 feet deep, if you don't run away or I think this was a success, especially after | ing day's rations were issued the man that

PERISHABLE FREIGHT. the front.) "I must have plenty room for | deplorable condition where everything had | paying for the accommodation in bread stomach. We cared for, talked of, and ness. thought of nothing else. All schemes of trading with and fooling the guards had They had become accustomed to dealing I boiled a half-pint of buggy beans in two old. Furthermore, every article we had to on "Broadway," and sold a dish of soup for trade had vanished long since in the vain | half-ration of beans, bread, or tobacco. attempt to fill that aching void.

Everything centered on rations. The one thing we had to look forward to was rationthey were issuing. On these occasions orders | time. No sooner were rations received and | I stuck to it for two days, and, then, having swallowed than we commenced to count thought at night was rations, congratulating | mess had quite a satisfactory meal. ourselves in the morning that we were so

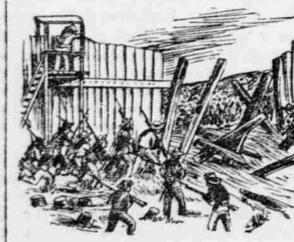
The time for issuing rations was 4 p. m. | pound bag of salt. Long before 2 o'clock the majority of the northwest of the stockade.

The first indication of the expected and not have survived. longed-for load of "grub" would be the tipmiles away.

From the time rations were issued until for use, even to wash in. dark, the prison presented a lively scene | Under these circumstances, the procuring line this way all day, and without rations, of trading, cooking, and hustling around of water fit for cooking, etc., was almost an and once they kept rations two days trying generally, trying to make the most of the impossibility, as the only way that it could be small ration that we received. Rations got was by reaching far out under the deadwere issued alternately to half the camp line, thereby inviting a shot from the guard

that of wood. During the previous Summer | crowd at this spot after water that it was the stumps and wood that had remained when only by the utmost exertion, and after waitwere on the verge of starvation when receiv- the stockade was erected had been entirely ing your chance for hours, that any could be ing "full" rations; then to be without en- consumed. The 35,000 prisoners who had had. tirely for 48 hours and fall back on the same | been confined there had, before the Summer amount as before. Why, it did not seem, after had half passed away, used every vestige devonring at once all they gave us, that we of wood, even digging down several feet had had anything to eat at all, it gave so for the roots where the stumps of the trees had stood. The prison was surrounded From the south gate clear across the by a dense pine forest, and nothing would the upper side of the camp, were washed prison grounds ran a wide street, which by have been easier than to give axes to squads loose, tearing away the embankment considcommon consent was not encroached upon of prisoners and send them into the woods by any "shebang" or shelter. This was under suitable guard daily to cut all the the main promenade, business street, and wood needed; but that would not agree with market combined. Here the rations were Winder's and Wirz's policy of getting rid of issued in bulk by the rebs to the Sergeants | the Yankees as fast as possible. So they | As this spring was inside the dead-line, the of the divisions, and here all the trading were allowed to suffer for that which might rebs kindly put a trough in such a shape

have been so easily obtained. mer to have no wood to cook with, but now became much more so, when the weather was freezing cold. The little wood that we salt, a plug of tabacco, and perhaps an obtained we were obliged to split into pieces and no further quarrels and fights, as had onion. Some would have the beans cooked, the size of matches, and use it in that shape previously been the case. That gushing and would sell the soup. No matter in what to do our cooking with. One man from stream was named by common consent style or shape you wanted any of the rations every squad of 30 was allowed the priviwe received served up, there you could find lege of going twice a week to the woods ously from that day to this. This is about the



THE BREAK IN THE STOCKADE.

As the wood that could be picked up (no deafening; but at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, axes were allowed) had been pretty well when rations were issued, it was pande- cleaned up near the prison, we were obliged to go over a mile before finding any. The The personal appearance of the individu- piece of wood that one man in our enfeebled als of this crowd would be hard to describe. | condition could carry that distance would Begrimed with pitch-pine smoke of months, be small indeed; nevertheless, this was all which water without soap could not re- we could get, and we had to be content. move, and probably with the majority had The idea of having a fire to get warm by was not been tried; clothing of such scant preposterous. Most of the time we had

considered an extensive wardrobe; shoes In order to go on the wood squad we had and stockings a luxury that not one in a to wait our chance at the gate, and days | me and charged upon me. thousand could beast of. Take them as a would often elapse ere anyone from our mess

LUCKY NUMBER.

out on the ground (not only here but all life crushed out of them while waiting for a time si

At least one-third of the prisoners had other kindred complaints. As the coarse absolutely nothing to draw or cook their ra- tusk into the ground where I had been, and food that was issued to the prisoners only tions in. These poor fellows, if the rations broke the rocks as if they had been chalk. aggravated complaints of this kind, which were cooked, immediately devoured them as were the most prevalent, the prisoners died soon as received, and if raw, would trade by hundreds. It was such a common oc- them for stuff that was cooked, which they currence to see men dying in all manner of could generally do by paying a large perplaces and conditions that it was looked centage for the exchange. If no one would upon with indifference and caused no re- trade with them they would eat the meal marks it was part and parcel of the place, and beans as they were. Everything was and we had become so accustomed to it that toll that came to their mill; forever "snooping" around and eating stuff picked from

found dead or dying. They would crawl meal and lye-water would probably be of then, being too weak to get over the filth I could ill afford the meal, but nevertheless the employ of the Pennsylwould give up in despair, after trying the remedy for several days, changing the Pa. "I had pains all over in vain to reach the water; being too ex- poultice at ration-time each day, and throw-

Every time when we drew molasses a young fellow in our mess would invariably lead in my stomach. The the extreme, and by the time that he had Many were the fights for dead mens' rags. the stuff cooked to his satisfaction the boys It was pitiable to view the naked dead as sitting around were about wild in their re-

wagon preparatory to their ride to the dead- After he had commenced to eat the candy indiscriminately. It was horrible to see would offer to-morrow's ration of bread. back and forth with the jolting motion of | to devour the candy. Some one would offer double duty, for it not only carried the dead | No; he would decline to sell as yet. Finally, out in the morning, but it brought in our | when the candy had been nearly all eaten, much as being swept out. As an appetizer ration next day's bread. When the follownoting the condition of the load in the | bought the candy would be so much short of morning, which certainly could be classed as his regular allowance, and would generally anticipate his rations for the next day, and We had now, if not before, reached the so on every day until the big interest he was to give way to the question of something to | would swamp him, and he would have to satisfy the continual cravings of an empty live on almost nothing to pay his indebted-

Many were the ways of trying to get enough stuff ahead to have one square meal. long since been given up as of no account. I went into the soup business for a few days. with Yankees, and were not so green as of gallons of water, and went into the market

It required considerable strength of will to run the business long, and not turn to and DEVOUR THE CAPITAL.

sold the most of the water off the beans, I the hours until the next issue. The last | brought what was left home, and all in our

There was a sutler's store in the camp much nearer the longed-for hour. As the | run by the rebs, but so far as the majority moments would slowly roll away, our nerves of the prisoners was concerned it might as by 2 o'clock would be wrought to an intense | well not have been there, for they had no pitch. Excitement ran high, and a stranger | money. In Confederate money bread cost would, if he could have looked in upon us, \$2; onions, \$5 each; sweet potatoes, \$40 per have supposed that some great good fortune | bushel. I don't believe there was Confed- | top. was about to be realized by the whole camp. | erate money enough in camp to buy a five-

Tobacco was as hard to get as anything prisoners would be anxiously and eagerly else; a quarter of my rations went daily for watching the road that led toward the it. Although I never was accustomed to kitchen, which lay out of sight, to the chewing until after entering Andersonville,

The site of Andersonville (containing 16 ends of the mule's ears, which came into acres) was on two side hills, a brook or view above the intervening hilltop. Then | branch running through the center. Along a shout would go up from the camp, which, the branch above the prison the rebel troops as the balance of the mules and wagons were camped. All their refuse was thrown came into sight, was taken up by the whole | into the brook and floated down through the body of inmates, and might have been heard | prison, and, as the stream was narrow and sluggish, the water was almost always unfit

on top of the stockade, not 30 feet away. One great and unnecessary privation was | There was, day or night, always such a

Such was the state of affairs up to Aug. 9, 1864, when something took place that was singular, and certainly providential. During a heavy thunder storm, some of the timbers of the stockade, alongside of the branch at erably. After the storm it was noticed that a beautiful, clear stream of water flowed from out the embankment. After the stockade was replaced this continued to run. that it conveyed the water within the reach It was a great deprivation even in Sum- of the prisoners. Although the stream was small it was continuous and cold.

By waiting in line all prisoners could be served in turn, with no risk of being shot, "Providence Spring," and has run continuunder guard and bringing back as much only thing at Andersonville that still rewood as he was capable of carrying, for the mains as it was then, and old prisoners can use of himself and the other 29 of his squad. | now take their bearings from this spot and locate their former places of abode.

> (To be continued.) IN CLOSE QUARTERS.

Elephant.

[Youth's Companion.] An African explorer and traveler who went elephant-hunting one night alone describes the exciting duel in which he became involved. He concealed himself in the middle of a natural causeway which crossed a lake and was just wide enough for an elephant to pass on either side between him and the water. It was a good place for observation, but not, as the event proved, a favorable position for a singlehanded combat with an elephant.

Suddenly I heard a noise like the discharge of a volley of artillery, he writes, and I supposed it was from chariots approaching from Kalahari. I watched the wood from which the sound came, and presently I nuderstood it. An enormous elephant appeared. He was

followed by eight others. In the night mist they looked even more huge than they were. The leader walked towards me. I knew that I could not wound him severely until I could aim at his shoulder. So I waited. When I did take aim the gigantic animal seemed to tower above me, and unluckily in raising my gun I revealed my position. The elephant saw

Flight was impossible; it was equally impossible to kill my enemy. The only thing I could do was to sell my life dear. I threw myself on my back, and, holding the butt end of Scattered among the crowd, and stretched It was not unusual for prisoners to have the the animal's stomach and fired, at the same outing at the top of my voice. If I had not moved from where I was when I

threw myself on my back, I should not have escaped, for the elephant drove his enormous One of his huge feet grazed my face. I was entirely at his mercy, and expected to be torn

Instead of pursuing his advantage, he turned and trotted away. Providence and my presence of mind had saved me. My shot and my deafening shouts must have amazed the elephant, and somewhat paralyzed his rage. The other elephants followed him, and I breathed

## Suffered Every Minute

head, chronic diarrhæs and rheumatism," says Mr. J. G. Anderson, a well known blacksmith in

me, my sight was dim, and there seemed to be floating specks before my eyes. The food I ate seemed like rheumatism was in my right hip and shoulders.

Hood's Sarsaparills and Mr. J. G. Anderson. Hoods Pills did me more good than everything else put together. They are the only medicines

I use now. My unpleasant symptoms have gone." Hood's Cures

they were pitched like cord-wood into the grets that they had not saved their own. | the peristalic action of the alimentary canal, Hoop's Pills cure Constipation by restoring



"KNEE-DEEP IN JUNE." Plague! of they ain't sompin' in Work 'at kindg' goes ag'in' My convictions !- 'long about Here in June especially !-Under some old apple tree Jes' a-restin' through and through, I could git along without Nothin' else at all to do Only jes' a-wishin' you Was a-gittin' there like me, And June was eternity! -James Whitcomb Riley.

There is some speculation as to how far west or north one must go before the doughnut becomes a "nut cake," and how much farther west before it becomes a "fried cake."

. . . Much fun is gotten out of the woman's magazines and pages. One New York paper had a very bright take-off on The Ladies' Home Journal. Such answers to imaginary correspondents as the following were given:

Nellie: I think your cream-silk will turn nicely and make a nice shooting-jacket for your husband.

Meta: No; I would not advise you to try to lengthen your last year's skirt by cutting off a strip from the bottom and sewing it to the

The outline of contents of a future number promised an account of "Famous Authors Who Have Had Grandparents"; an article with diagrams on the best way to dismiss an unsatisfactory serving-maid; "What if My Heart Should Burst, Should Burst"-a song-lyric by Weenie Flutter, and "Three Hundred Things I am satisfied that but for its use I should Improper for a Young Girl to Do," by Aunt Prudy. The pointers given to young girls were ridiculous ones.

Grace: If you should put out a young man's eye with your umbrella you certainly should send him a glass one with a brief note; or, if you expect him to call soon, you can give it to him with a few pleasant remarks-always in the presence of your mother. Think of making a few pleasant remarks when you replace a man's eye.

Two red roses in the hat or bonnet seem to

In black-and-white costumes the black should

of detail, in the covering of buttons, the facings, braids, and other little accessories, only to be found in the Parisian creation. ......

It is said that whisky will take fruit stains out of wash-goods. It must be poured on the stains before they are washed.

tatoes, especially, are more easily peeled after other. they have been well scrubbed, or, if they are to be served "in their jackets," they will be much cleaner for a scrubbing.

When grease is spilled on the kitchen floor, pour cold water over it immediately. This will harden it, and it can be taken up with a knife.

The outer, pink skin of rhubarb is generally taken off, but unless the plant be very tough it can be left on more profitably. It gives a pinkish tinge and good flavor to the sauce. A dessert made of rhubarb and rice is generally liked. Cut the plant in small pieces, pulling off any strings that may show themselves. Put it on to boil; when it is tender drain off the water; crush lightly, and sweeten it to taste with light-brown sugar. Have the rice boiled dry and light, and mix the two together (about a cupful of rice to 10 stalks of rhubarb makes a good proportion). Mold the rice and rhubarb in cups. When it is cold turn out, and serve with cream or with a hard sauce, made by rubbing butter and sugar together.

Stuffed olives have the stones taken out and a little egg-mixture put in the place. The yolk of a hard-boiled egg is seasoned with mustard, in a snow-bank. pepper and salt rubbed into it.

It is a pretty fashion to place a low dressingtable right in front of a window. The light coming in in this way is very good. Thin curtains that will serve as screens without keeping out much light must be hung in the win- the long day of perpetual sunlight had taken



the hair are sketched. to but few girls. The little puff of hair is brought too far forward. But with the and the ends of the when it suits the face is very pretty. It cannot having either very thick or long hair, find it conveni-

> The second style, too, is mostly adopted by girls who have not and twisted up in a or sometimes a wee bit farther forward.

Some girls with heavy bair can do it up in this way. It is a fascinating style, and the curl down the middle of the forehead is another pet | tionsly forward, but is again motionless and fad. The part in the bair is more to be desired than ever. It is not often that the hair is combed straight back from the bang as the third girl has hers. Her hair is in the most graceful knot of the three, at the nape of the neck. This knot must be made long rather than round. A figure 8 is one way of arranging it; the hair is coiled around in two loops something like that figure. The lower the hair is worn on the neck, the younger the face looks. It is next to the braids and curls of little girls in this respect. However, it is a style perfectly suitable to women of any age who have enough hair to make a knot of fair

Empire gowns are not downed at all by the 1830 or 1832 fashions. There has always been a fascination about these short-waisted gowns and probably always will be. Then, they are the most comfortable to wear. The one pictured is of grayish-blue gingham, with yoke and sleeves of white embroidery in a close pattern. The big sleeve puffs and the folded sash are of the gingham. The gown is cut with a



rather square yoke, and the gingham simply gathered to it. The waist line is just below the bust.

A plan, theoretically deserving entire sym-"Helping Hand Visitors' Club." The idea is this: There are many women living on farms could "catch up" or even gain a little time, and many probably would willingly grant an honest girl her board and lodging for a couple The difference between a French and Ameri- of weeks in return for a little help every day. can gown, as to the making, is in the perfection | Again, in the large cities there are many tired women, clerks, seamstresses, and others, who long to get away from the hot, dusty streets, but who cannot afford to pay for board in the | in the French army, although corporal punish-

Here is a chance for fair exchange. This is the object of the society. Their office is at 15 East Fourteenth street, New York. They request the names of any women who would care to receive such visitors or of women who care A small scrubbing-brush, costing at the most to avail themselves of the privileges. Then 10 cents, is useful in cleaning vegetables. Po- they put them in communication with each

The main point with which the society bluebellies comprised in their ranks an will have to contend is that there always will be women who are inconsiderate. Women as hostesses will ask too much, or women as guests will be willing to give too little. But there are many, many more women who will be honest and kind to each other about the transaction, and will be glad to help make life

ELSIE POMEROY MCELROY.

THE POLAR BEAR. How He Emerges from His Snow House after His Winter's Nap.

[Chicago Tribune.] The white or polar bear is a hibernating animal-that is, he spends his Winter in idleness. He has no one to work for him or to support him while loafing, so he is compelled to go without food for several months at a time, and passes most of that period in sleep. He builds for himself a snow house, in size and in internal construction very much like the house the Eskimo hunter builds for himself and his family. The difference is that the house the man builds is made of snow blocks piled in a circle, one upon the other, and gradually drawn inward until entirely closed at the top with a key-block that binds the whole structure; while the bear makes his by burrowing a hole

I have heard much doubt expressed of the hibernation of bears, but all my unbelief was dispelled while traveling on King William's Land, north of the American Continent, several years ago, when I came one day upon such a house in a deep snow-bank on a hillside, which had but recently been deserted by its occupant. Spring had already arrived, and the place of the weary Arctic night. When I first found this structure I thought it was a human habitation; but my Eskimo companion Three ways of fixing at once pronounced it a bear's house, and found some long white hairs sticking to the snow on the upper part of the low doorway, which were

sufficient to have convinced any skeptic. With the long daylight the bear's appetite returns and he leaves the house where he passed the Winter and roams around in search of food. He is fat and sleek when he first goes to sleep, but during his long fast this fat is entirely consumed, so that he emerges as gaunt as a wolf and quite as hungry. He directs his footsteps at once toward the coast and pleasing style, and goes out upon the ice in search of a sleeping seal for breakfast.

If asleep the seal is easy prey, and so, too, if in the water, for the bear is almost as much not be carried out with | at home there as is the seal. Like all marine hair that is very long | animals, being provided with lungs, the seal or thick, but it is a has to come to the surface to breathe at inter-favorite with some apt to find the bear floating around and looking women to whom it is very much like a small cake of ice, but, in becoming, and who, reality, very much alive and on the alert as soon as his prey comes within reach. Though he may kill the seal in the water, the bear finds it more convenient to drag it out so as to take his breakfast on the solid ice or on the

When a bear finds a seal sunning itself upon the ice he approaches it with great caution until within striking distance, when he springs nimbly upon his victim and dispatches it with a single blow of his powerful paw. While sunbeen blessed with ning itself the seal takes little naps of but a much hair. Here the few minutes' duration, and it is at that time the bear makes his approach. The seal wakes with a start, raising its head, looks around for an enemy, but seeing nothing suspicious it round little knot right drops its head, at the same time emitting a at crown of the head, prolonged snore and is again lost in sleep. While the seal's head is elevated the bear lies

flat upon his belly, keeps perfectly still and looks for all the world like any of the hummocks of ice around it. The moment the seal's head drops the bear drags himself caurigid when the head is raised, and in this way arrives at last within reach of the foolish seal. | The National Tribune ink is made by

Horse and Horse. [Harvard Lampoon.] Butler-There's a man below to see you, sir. Mayberry-What did you tell him? Butler-I told him you told me if it was a lady to say you were in; and if it was a man to say you were out. Mayberry-What did he say then?

Butler-He said to tell you he was a lady. If any young, old, or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility, weakness, will inclose stamp to me I will send him the prescription of a genuine certain cure free of cost. No A SURE (fits) in 24 hours. Free to the poor. size. When the knot is twisted tight and hard humbug, no deception. Address, J. D. House, all the beauty is lost.

Clean your Straw Hat with Pearline

Directions.

First brush out all the dirt possible. Then, with a conge, wash the hat with the ordinary Pearline solution (in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a pail of water.) Steam it well over the nozzle of a kettle; rinse well with sponge and warm water; press into shape, and dry.

You can do all this at home at a cost of less than one penny. It's simple enough, if you have Pearline-but, with Pearline, every kind of washing and cleaning is simple.

Directions for the easiest way, on every package.

Deware pulous & focers will tell you this is as good as " or " the dled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, do the honest thing-send it back. 341 JAMES PYLE, New York.

"FORBID A FOOL A THING AND THAT HE

WILL DO." DON'T USE

## SAPOLIO

A Moral Army. (G. A. Sala in London Telegraph.)

One significant fact is stated with regard to the wonderful Army of the Potomac. These legions were governed practically without corporal punishment; nor, save in a very few instances, when some peculiarly beinous offense Something that Every Veteran against military law had been committed, was the punishment of death inflicted. I remember when I was down with the Federal army in Virginia seeing at the general Headquarters a wretched creature, a delinquent soldier, who, under the grim guard of a sentry, was sweeping all the refuse away and shoveling it into baskets. He was to endure so many hours of pathy and practically deserving a fair trial, | this humiliating drudgery for so many days, as has been put forth by a society known as the he had been guilty, so I was told, of some exceptionally disgraceful crime. Now and again some martinet commanding officer would venture upon a course of procedure slightly analo- | and printed on heavy, satin-surfaced cardor in small towns who would be glad to have gous to bodily punishment. I have heard of board. Each package is sent in a neat pastesomeone come in to help them a little with offending soldiers being "spread-eagled," that board box, postage paid, to any address in the United States. They are the handsomest wheels of a gun or an ammunition wagon, and left bare-headed for a certain time to the blazing sun. But these certainly indefensible punishments were very rarely resorted to.

Remembering that the use of the cat was common in the British army during the Cri- for plain cards is \$2 per 100. An additional mean war, and that flogging in the army was not totally abolished until the passing of the Army Discipline act in April, 1881, and that ment had long since disappeared from it, the death penalty was frequently enforced, it can scarcely have failed to strike an onlooker with astonishment that the American commanders should have been able to preserve discipline among the hundreds of thousands of men serving under them without flogging them, and without hanging or shooting them, in a proportion even remotely approaching the infliction of such extreme penalties in the French army. It must be remembered, moreover, that the astoundingly miscellaneous congregation of humanity. There was, truly, a very numerous element of sternly resolute, unflinchingly energetic soldiers, who were fighting not only for the unity of the Republic, but for conscience' sake, and would have regarded the cause of the emancipation of the negro as a kind of holy war. These, practically, the worthy descendants of the old Puritans, were the leaven that gave life and vigor to the whole

> A Dream of a Bonnet. [Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

"How do you like it, Billiger?" It was the voice of Mrs. McSwat. In her hand she held up before him a bewildering aggregation of ribbons, feathers, and furbelows. Er-what do you call it, Lobelia?" inquired Mr. McSwat.

It's my Spring bonnet." "Ah, yes," replied Mr. McSwat, absently. 'I ought to have recognized it at once. It's gorgeous, Lobelia. It's-it's unearthly. It reminds me that I dreamed about it last night,' he continued, rousing himself. "I dreamed that after I had paid for it—the \$27.60 it comes to, you know-I still had a dollar or two in my pocketbook."

"It's only a dream," said Mr. McSwat, re lapsing into dreamy reverie again, "nothing n it, Lobelia, nothing in it!"

Relieved me of a severe Blood trouble. It has also caused my hair to grow out again, as it had been falling out by the handful. After trying many physicians in vain, I am so happy to find a cure in S.S.S. O. H. ELBERT, Galveston, Tex.

S CURES By forcing out germs of dis-S If It is entirely vegetable and harmless. Treatise on Blood and Skin mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.



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